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8 **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**  
9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 In re:

Case No.13-43929 MEH

11 DANIEL T. MARKS and NORMA A.

Chapter 7

12 MARKS

Time: April 24, 2014

Date: 10:30 a.m.

Place: Room 215, 1300 Clay St.,  
Oakland, Ca. 94612

13 Debtor(s)  
14  
15

16 **U.S. TRUSTEE'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF**  
17 **MOTION TO DISMISS CASE PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. § 727(B)(2) AND (3)**

18 Tracy Hope Davis, the U.S. Trustee for Region 17 ("U.S. Trustee") hereby submits this  
19 Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion to Dismiss Case Pursuant to 11  
20 U.S.C. § 707(b)(3) on the grounds that the totality of the circumstances warrant dismissal of the  
21 case and the case was filed in bad faith. In support thereof, the U.S. Trustee states as follows:

22 **STATUTORY STANDARDS**

23 1. This Court has jurisdiction over the Motion, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and  
24 1334. The Motion is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 157  
25

1           2.       The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)(1)  
2 and (3) and Rule 1017(e) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

3           3.       Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 586(a)(3) and (5), the U.S. Trustee shall “[s]upervise the  
4 administration of cases ... [and shall] perform the duties prescribed for the United States trustee  
5 under title 11 and [title 28], and such other duties consistent with title 11 and [title 28] as the  
6 Attorney General may prescribe.”

7                               **STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE DECIDED**

8           Should a debtor’s case be dismissed under the totality of the circumstances as provided  
9 under 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)(3) or on the grounds of bad faith where the facts reveal that the debtor  
10 can pay a portion of the identified debts if the debtor’s home was relinquished, the mortgage of  
11 which the debtor failed to pay for years while at the same time accruing general unsecured debt,  
12 where the debtors failed to respond to the U.S. Trustee’s request for information and where the  
13 debtors filed three bankruptcy cases in three years.

14                               **FACTS**

15           Daniel and Norma Marks (the “Debtors”) filed a chapter 13 case on July 10, 2013. (Dkt  
16 #1). That case was converted to one under chapter 7 on November 6, 2013. (Dkt #45). The  
17 Debtor previously filed a chapter 13 case in 2011 (case no. 11-44196) which was dismissed on  
18 April 24, 2012 and filed another chapter 13 case on September 20, 2012 which was dismissed on  
19 December 20, 2012 (case no. 12-47793). Debtors are married with two children ages sixteen and  
20 seven. (Dkt #1).

21                       **Income and Expenses**

22           Debtor Husband works for Federal Express earning \$11,796 monthly, with an expected  
23 raise in the future. (Dkt #1 at 25). Debtor wife earns \$2,681 per month with an annual expected  
24 raise. *Id.* Together, the Debtors earn an annual salary of \$173,724 and net \$8,964.60 per month.  
25 (Dkt #1 at 25).

Debtors' largest stated expenses include their monthly mortgage of \$4,242 per month and auto loan payments totaling \$1,084 per month. (Dkt #1 at 26). They incur general household expenses consisting of electricity, water, sewer, phone, home maintenance, garbage, internet, cell phone, and alarm totaling \$772 per month. Other larger expenses include food (\$500 per month) and transportation (\$600.00 per month). In addition to these expenses, the Debtors incur monthly expenses for clothing, laundry, medical and dental, recreation, charitable contributions, and insurance totaling \$1,125 per month. The Debtors have a stated balance at the end of each month a total of \$730.71.

### **Assets and Liabilities**

Debtors own their primary residence located in Livermore, California which they value at \$805,000 with secured liens totaling \$787,319.33. (Dkt #1 at 12). The secured creditor, Wells Fargo Bank, through its counsel, has represented that the pre-petition arrearages equal \$96,647.27. (Dkt #38 at 2:1-4). Debtors own four cars including: 1) a 1998 Acura Integra valued at \$1,500; 2) a 1997 Cadillac Escalade valued at \$30,000; 3) a 2008 Carson Titan Trailer valued at \$8,000 and 4) a 2005 Nissan Murano valued at \$8,115. (Dkt #1 at 15). Debtors have \$83,000 in a retirement accounts. (Dkt #1). The Debtors purchased the trailer, the Nissan and the Cadillac in 2009 and 2010. (Dkt #1).

Debtors owe \$9,000 on the Carson Titan Trailer, \$14,000 on the 2005 Nisan Murano, and \$28,000 on the 1997 Cadillac Escalade. Debtors owe \$124,258.95 in general unsecured nonpriority debts, excluding the potential deficiency of a foreclosed property in Las Vegas. (Dkt #1 at 19-22). The debts identified on Schedule F consist primarily of credit card debt. *Id.*

Debtors have apparently paid their counsel, Quadra Day, PC a total of \$5,040 for litigation services related to civil litigation pending in Alameda County. (Dkt #1 at 32). However, no lawsuit is identified on their Statement of Financial Affairs ("SoFA") in response to question number 4 which asks a debtor to identify lawsuits. *Id.* No funds are identified as having

1 been paid for bankruptcy services in response to question number 9 which requires a debtor to  
2 identify payments relating to bankruptcy services on their SoFA. However, Debtors' counsel  
3 filed a form 2016 statement indicating that she received \$2,500 pre-petition and was owed  
4 \$2,300.

5 The U.S. Trustee requested that the Debtors provide various documents by February 24,  
6 2014 if they desired that the U.S. Trustee reconsider her intent to file a motion to dismiss the  
7 case. See Declaration of Maggie McGee in Support of Motion filed herewith. No response has  
8 been received. *Id.*

### 9 **DISCUSSION**

#### 10 **A. The Debtors Can Pay a Portion of Their Debts after Considering the Totality of the** 11 **Circumstances.**

12 Section 707(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code provides:

13 After notice and a hearing, the court, on its own motion or on a  
14 motion by the United States trustee, trustee (or bankruptcy  
15 administrator, if any), or any party in interest, may dismiss a case  
16 filed by an individual debtor under this chapter whose debts are  
17 primarily consumer debts, or, with the debtor's consent, convert  
18 such a case to a case under chapter 11 or 13 of this title, if it finds  
19 that the granting of relief would be an abuse of the provisions of  
20 this chapter . . .

21 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)(1).

22 Section 707(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code states as follows:

23 In considering under paragraph (1) whether the granting of relief would be an  
24 abuse of the provisions of this chapter in a case in which the presumption in  
25 subparagraph (A)(I) does not arise or is rebutted, the court shall consider -

(A) whether the debtor filed the petition in bad faith; or

(B) the totality of the circumstances (including whether the debtor seeks to reject  
a personal services contract and the financial need for such rejection as sought by  
the debtor) of the debtor's financial situation demonstrates abuse.

1 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)(3).

2 In order to dismiss a case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 707(b), a court must find that the debts  
3 are primarily consumer debts, and that to grant the debtor's discharge would be an abuse of  
4 chapter 7. *In re Kelly*, 841 F.2d 908 (9th Cir. 1988). Section 101(8) of the Bankruptcy Code  
5 defines "consumer debt" as a debt incurred by an individual primarily for a personal, family, or  
6 household purpose. In this case, the Debtor marked the box on his petition marked "debts are  
7 primarily consumer debts . . .". Furthermore, the debts listed on Schedule F are credit card debts  
8 and a foreclosed mortgage on a formerly owned real property. Hence, the debts in this case are  
9 primarily consumer debts and section 707(b) applies in this case.

10 In interpreting section 707(b) prior to the enactment of Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and  
11 Consumer Protection Act of 2005 ("BAPCPA"), the Ninth Circuit stated "[i]n determining  
12 whether a petition constitutes a substantial abuse of Chapter 7, we examine the totality of the  
13 circumstances, focusing principally on whether the debtor will have sufficient future disposable  
14 income to fund a Chapter 13 plan that would pay a substantial portion of his unsecured debt." *In*  
15 *re Hebring*, 463 F.3d 902, 905 (9th Cir. 2006), *citing*, *In re Price*, 353 F.2d 1135, 1139-40 (9th  
16 Cir. 2004 and *In re Kelly*, 841 F.2d 908, 914 (9th Cir. 1988). The Ninth Circuit's decision in  
17 *Hebring*, *Price* and *Kelly* are applicable under BAPCPA in determining totality of the  
18 circumstances, and the debtor's ability to pay his debt, e.g., through a chapter 13 plan, is a  
19 primary factor in determining a debtor's "current financial situation" under § 707(b)(3). *In re*  
20 *Pak*, 343 B.R. 239 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2006). Under § 707(b)(3) of BAPCPA, dismissal is  
21 warranted based upon "abuse," where the debtor has the ability to repay a portion of the  
22 unsecured debt even if a debtor's case does not constitute a presumption of abuse after making  
23 the calculations required in Form B22A ("Means Test Formula"). *In re Pak*, 343 B.R. 239  
24 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2006).

1 While it is true that the debtors have filed three failed chapter 13 cases, the U.S. Trustee  
2 does not believe that the fact that the Debtors have filed three failed chapter 13 cases, in the past,  
3 means they cannot pay a portion of their debts now. Although the chapter 13 plan filed in the  
4 present case did not succeed because the large arrearages on their home could not be repaid over  
5 the requisite time period. If the Debtors relinquished their home the Debtors are able to pay a  
6 portion of their general unsecured debts.<sup>1</sup>

7 On the other hand, if the Debtors intend to keep their home they can likely only do so by  
8 obtaining a consensual modification of their mortgage, as the Debtors cannot modify the  
9 mortgage in the context of a bankruptcy case. § 1123(b)(5). In this scenario, the Debtor should  
10 obtain the modification if possible and, if the Debtors still need bankruptcy relief after the  
11 mortgage has been modified, then can seek bankruptcy relief at that time, either through a  
12 chapter 13 or a chapter 7 depending on the financial circumstances (if the case is not found to  
13 have been filed in bad faith).

14 **B. The Debtors Case was Filed in Bad Faith and Should be Dismissed.**

15 The U.S. Trustee also seeks to dismiss the case on the grounds that the case was filed in  
16 bad faith. In *In re Leavitt*, 171 F.3d 1219 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999), the Ninth Circuit considered four  
17 factors in determining bad faith: 1) whether the debtor misrepresented facts in his petition or  
18 plan, unfairly manipulated the Bankruptcy Code, or filed his case in an inequitable manner; 2)  
19 the debtor's history of filing and dismissals; 3) whether the debtor only intended to defeat state  
20 court litigation; and 4) whether egregious behavior is present. *Id.* at 1224. Considering these  
21 factors, sufficient evidence exists to support a finding of bad faith in this case.

22 The Debtors have filed three cases in three years without confirming a chapter 13 plan.  
23 When they filed their present chapter 13 case, they identified excess income on Schedule I  
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25 <sup>1</sup> Presumably, by converting their case to one under chapter 7 they acknowledge that their home  
is no longer affordable.

1 indicating they can pay a portion of their debts. (Dkt #1). They then amended Schedule I to  
2 increase the amount they can pay while in a chapter 13 in order to show they could make the  
3 necessary payments. (Dkt. #25) . However, at the same time, the Debtors filed a request to pay  
4 their filing fee in installments, indicating they had no excess income. (Dkt #s 4 and 8). They also  
5 converted their case to chapter 7 after the chapter 13 plan could not be confirmed. The Debtors  
6 are playing fast and loose with the facts of their financial circumstances in order to gain whatever  
7 advantage they can get in their bankruptcy case. For this reason, their case should be dismissed  
8 on the grounds of bad faith.

9        Numerous additional factors are considered in determining whether a case has been filed  
10 in bad faith in addition to those cited above. These factors include: 1) whether the debtor has a  
11 likelihood of sufficient future income to fund a chapter 11, 12, or 13 plan, which would pay a  
12 substantial portion of the unsecured allowed claims; 2) whether the debtor's petition was filed as  
13 a consequence of illness, disability, unemployment or some other calamity; 3) whether the  
14 schedules suggest the debtor obtained cash advances and consumer goods on credit exceeding  
15 his or her ability to repay them; 4) whether the debtor's proposed family budget is excessive or  
16 extravagant; 5) whether the debtor's statement of income and expenses is misrepresentative of  
17 the debtor's financial condition; 6) whether the debtor has engaged in eve of bankruptcy  
18 purchases. *See In re Price* 353 F.3d 1135, 1140 (9th Cir. 2004) (applying factors in the context  
19 of a motion to dismiss under 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)); *In re Marshall*, 298 B.R. 670, 681 (Bankr.  
20 C.D. Ca. 2003) (addressing bad faith in the context of a chapter 11 case).

21        The Debtors are not treating their creditors equitably at present if they intend to keep a  
22 home which mortgage has not been paid in literally years, yet have accumulated significant  
23 unsecured debt during that same period of time. The Debtors could have chosen to pay their  
24 general unsecured debts or at least accumulate some savings during the period when they failed  
25 to pay their mortgage. Instead, they accumulated additional debt. The Debtors have apparently

1 been living far beyond their means for years. They have purchased numerous automobiles  
2 during a period when they allegedly suffered financial hardship. The Debtors have also filed  
3 multiple cases and failed to respond to the U.S. Trustee's request for information. For all of the  
4 foregoing reasons, the case should be dismissed on grounds of bad faith.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 Based on the above facts and law, the Acting U.S. Trustee requests that this case be  
7 dismissed for abuse pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)(3).

8 Date: March 12, 2014

9 TRACY HOPE DAVIS  
10 UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

11 Margaret H. McGee  
12 MARGARET H. MCGEE  
13 Trial Attorney  
14 Office of the United States Trustee  
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